

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Grand Rapids Officers Have a Sensational Fight—Fruit-Growers Will Probably Suffer Great Losses—Litchfield Has a Distasteful Blaze—Mrs. Holliday Wins.

#### Nearly a Murder.

At Grand Rapids Deputy Sheriff Harman Cowan and Attorney E. W. Wright to replevin a barrel of oil, and Wright, who is a well-known paper-hanger, refused to give it up. A dispute arose and Wright passed a revolver to his wife. The officer grabbed her hand, and at the same time Wright struck him. Letting go of the woman, the officer grabbed her husband and they fell, with the officer on top. Suddenly Wright made a vicious grab with a knife he held in his hand and struck the officer directly over the heart. The blade passed through the clothing and lodged in the bone. Thinking he was dangerously wounded, the officer jumped up and rushed across the street to a doctor's office. His wound was dressed and he telephoned to the jail for help. Two officers answered, and they broke in the locked door of the store. As they entered the woman shot twice at them and one ball passed through Officer Cowan's coat. The couple were arrested upon a charge of murderous assault.

#### Disasters to Michigan Growers.

Advises from various sections of the State report the temperature during the cold snap as far below the freezing point everywhere. The cold wave was accompanied by northwest winds and light snows in some portions and in the fruit belt will prove a calamity to all fruit growers in this region, as the continued warm weather so early had started the buds of early peaches, grapes and blackberries. Many thousands of trees were just ready to blossom, but every bud is black and dead. New strawberries were starting up green, but are frozen. Even in the most sheltered fields they are killed. Many farmers had put mortgages on their farms to live through the unusually hard times, depending upon the returns from early fruit to pay them off. This is without doubt the worst calamity that has befallen the growers in the fruit belt since the peach and yellow scourge of 1874 and 1875, when a prosperous district was devastated of its main resources and land values dropped from 75 to 90 per cent.

#### Ten Stores Burned.

A row of wooden buildings burned in the very heart of the village of Litchfield. They are an entire loss. There is no insurance on the buildings. Ten business places were burned. The losses are as follows: C. H. Estes, local paper, \$400; S. Riblett & Co., notions, \$500; W. A. Sherwood, jeweler, \$500; S. Fowler, boots and shoes, \$200; goods removed from other business places, considerable loss; buildings owned by A. J. Lovejoy and the heirs of Warner Bundy, \$5,000. The only losses insured are: S. Riblett & Co., \$300; W. A. Sherwood, \$200.

#### Granted a Divorce and \$20,000 Alimony.

At Ann Arbor Mrs. Susie A. Holliday was granted a divorce from her husband, Louis W. Holliday, and was allowed \$20,000 alimony and \$250 solicitor's fees. The couple were married in 1888, while Holliday was attending college, he being of a wealthy Chicago family. They afterward removed to Detroit, where his escapades and threats to shoot his wife caused him considerable notoriety. Holliday now lives in Chicago, and did not contest the divorce, except as to alimony.

#### Gilder Must Stand Trial.

Last summer David Gilder, who lives near Atlanta, shot Charlie Burton while Charlie was in the act of stealing David's potatoes. Charlie died. As Charlie was a worthless sort of a fellow and farmers had been bothered a good deal with potato thieves, the county authorities let Gilder go. But the Circuit Judge had him arrested again. He will be tried, if a jury can be obtained.

#### Lawbreakers Sentenced.

In the Circuit Court at Lansing Judge Person pronounced severe sentences upon three persons convicted of violations of the criminal law. Lou Oliver, convicted of burglary, was sent to Jackson for ten years; Charles Wagner, for a like offense, was given six years; and Leerson Mollott, a colored man, convicted of stealing a cow, was sentenced to serve a term of four years.

#### Fearful Buzz Saw Accident.

Irving Field, a Whitmore Lake farmer, met with a fearful accident by the breaking of a buzz saw which he was helping to run. The teeth on one side of his mouth were knocked out and his arm nearly cut off. He had lost his hand on the same arm in a former accident years ago.

#### Record of the Week.

A NEGAUNEE woman in asked the conductor to take charge of a child who had gone aboard of the train. The "child" was 40 years old.

An officer has been sent from Bay City to Los Angeles, where Charles W. Newkirk, the defaulting bank book-keeper, has been located.

TWO TENEMENT houses on Merchant street, Port Huron, owned by Robert Walb, were nearly entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$800.

JACK GARRISON, of Central Lake, is charged with selling liquor without a license. It is not alleged that he kept a saloon, but that he retailed bottles on the street.

JAMES STILLWELL, of Bad Axe, has been granted a franchise by the council of that place to put in a telephone system, and one of the new automatic systems will be used.

A TREMENDOUS cloudburst struck Bear Lake Saturday afternoon. The village is situated on the northern slope of a large hill, and down this hill the water began to rush at a terrific rate, soon rising to a depth of three feet in the streets. Immediately after a clap of thunder a great sheet of water descended. It burst in windows and flooded houses, the mud and water being four feet deep. No lives were lost, but the town was the most desolate-looking place imaginable. Trees, sidewalks, and fences were destroyed, and the first floor of every house was a place of mud and mire.

## LANSING is after the next encampment of the Michigan National Guard.

A NEW bank will be started at Marquette, Sanilac County, in the near future.

THOMAS ANDERSON, of Manistee, was struck by lightning and may not recover.

CHARLES BEEKMAN, a Manistee painter, fell from a steamer and was drowned.

A MARINE CITY man carries an old-fashioned English bull's-eye watch that is 120 years old.

JOHN CYPHER, of Lapeer, died near Lapeer. He was 91 years old and had served in the war of 1812.

CHARLES MEYERS, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, was killed by a dummy train.

INDIAN LAKE stoners are being bombarded by the Adventists, Methodists and Presbyterians all at once.

GEORGE MEERING, janitor of the Kalamazoo public library, was found dead in the basement of the building.

WILLIAM BURKE, a wealthy farmer of Ann Arbor, died suddenly. He was a peculiar character and was 74 years old.

THE Calumet & Hecla mine is sending upward of 34,000 tons of mineral daily to its stamp mills at Lake Linden.

At the session of the Detroit district of the Epworth League at Ypsilanti nearly 1,000 were present from Detroit and other towns.

DR. W. H. GUNN, the Grand Rapids physician convicted of criminal assault at Stanton, has been sentenced to Jackson for seven years.

A MUSKEGON woman thrashed her husband on a public street. She said he had snatched \$75 of her money and blown it in at a carousal.

BRUCE MILLS, of Ypsilanti, aged 3 years, drank about half a cupful of kerosene oil when no one was around, and it nearly proved fatal.

ANTHONY ALLE, a Mt. Clemens peanut vendor, cut his wife's head with a hatchet. Four years ago Alle shot and killed a Detroit man in a dispute.

THE debts of the West Michigan Agricultural Society are being wiped out by Secretary Fisher, who reports that everything is being adjusted harmoniously.

MUSKEGON parties have bought the Buffalo steamer Nyack, to run on the lake between Muskegon and Milwaukee. The steamer was built at a cost of \$60,000.

J. W. WEIDMAN, of Lakeview, has purchased 4,000 acres of swamp land in Isabella County. He'll build a saw mill and start a new town to be known as Weidman.

THE lock force at the Soo are busy preparing for the opening of navigation and making everything in readiness for the reception of the first boat, whenever she may appear.

THE estimate for the support of the Indian school at Mt. Pleasant during 1895 has been increased from \$24,200 to \$32,550. It is proposed to have 150 pupils at the school instead of 100.

AARON F. SERVIS, who died at Woodville, Newaygo County, at the age of 60 years, was for many years a resident of Genesee County and for twenty-five years an active minister of the gospel in this State.

L. C. TRUAX's shingle mill at Kinde, Huron County, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$1,100, with no insurance. A spark falling in a pile of sawdust is thought to have been the cause of the blaze.

THIRTY-FIVE cases of measles were reported in Grand Rapids on Friday. Its rapid spread is said to be due to the fact that no attention is being paid to the quarantine rules established by the Board of Health.

THE Weekly Tribune, of Manistee, in speaking of a citizen who had been fined \$10 for beating his wife, says that any man who has contracted such a habit should be fined \$1,000,000 and imprisoned for 300 years.

A HOWL is going up from Muskegon and Grand Rapids over the schedule of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad. By it these two towns have no service with Chicago from Saturday morning to late Sunday night.

CRYSTAL FALLS, a village of only a few hundred souls, has a debt of \$40,000 hanging over its head. For that reason it is pretty hard to get a man who will act as village president, and for once the office begs the man.

AT Muskegon muskrats are being killed on the public streets. There isn't so much danger now as there was of being waylaid by the animals, bit dead in the face, or being brutally pumpled by their long, flexible tails.

GEORGE CLARK, of Vassar, drives a colt with a hard mouth, and it cost him just \$7 the other day. He was out driving, and when he came to the Huron avenue bridge the colt did not care to be pulled down to a walk, so Mr. Clark was fined by Justice Bourns for fast driving.

THE saloon of A. Nichols, in Loomis, looks as if a cyclone had struck it. Somebody who poses as a reformer cut and destroyed the cover of the pool table, cut up the cards, carried off the pool balls and fourteen kegs of beer, and left a lamp burning in the cellar without a chimney.

DANIEL H. WATERS, a wealthy citizen of Grand Rapids, died in Florida. Before he went south he made hundreds of poor families happy by his contribution of \$5,000 to the relief commission. He had always been generous, and although a millionaire had worked as hard as a day laborer.

IT is somewhat early in the season for fish stories, but the Stanton Herald has the following: "The high wind last Saturday night blew over ten bushels of fish out of Pearl Lake upon the projecting slabs of the wharf on the west side. They were mostly black bass and blue gills, some of the bass weighing five pounds. The inhabitants of the village were out in large numbers gathering the fish in baskets."

REV. DR. J. L. JACKSON, of the Fountain Street Baptist Church at Grand Rapids, horrified his parishioners recently by declaring that "at last Christian people are seeing that Jesus does not place salvation upon baptism or a profession of religion, but ultimately upon a regenerated and ennobled character." He warmly endorsed Mr. Harper's ideas as to higher criticism, and believed that scholars would go even farther than Harper does. The time has come, he said, when man should give as much respect and reverence to the scientist as to the theologian.

## FALSECRY OF REFORM

### DEMOCRATS DO NOT REDUCE GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES.

Appropriation Bills Likely to Exceed Those of Last Year by Four Million Dollars—Aggregate Will Be Nearly Four Hundred Million Dollars.

#### Bourbons Are Extravagant.

The total of appropriations of the present session of Congress will exceed by a few millions the appropriations of the first session of the last Congress. No official summary has been made by Chairman Sawyer or the members of the Appropriation Committee, but a comparison of the bills already passed or reported, with those of the first session of the last Congress, shows the total of the bills as they leave the House will be about \$366,841,759. The Senate usually increases the bills materially; last year increases reaching a total of \$5,000,000 were secured, so that the aggregate for the present session is expected to touch \$370,000,000.

Eight of the great appropriation bills have already been reported to the House, and three of them have been passed. The total of these in their present stage is \$304,041,759. This is about \$15,000,000 more than the same bills carried two years ago. The comparison is as follows:

	1892-'93.	Present Congress.
Army, reported.....	\$24,308,449	\$25,577,281
Diplomatic and consular, reported.....	1,004,046	1,113,738
District of Columbia, passed.....	4,137,973	4,972,004
Fortifications, passed.....	2,734,276	2,219,654
Military Academy, reported.....	458,917	409,438
Pensions, passed.....	146,737,500	151,581,570
Postoffice, reported.....	80,831,276	87,470,509
Survey civil, reported.....	7,668,076	92,906,352
Total.....	\$299,127,413	\$304,041,759

Of the bills yet to be brought into the House no exact estimate is obtainable, owing to the care with which such bills are guarded. It is believed, however, that the following estimates approximate to the bills as they will be reported:

	1892-'93.	Present Congress (Estimated).
Agricultural.....	\$ 3,225,000	\$ 3,150,000
Indian.....	7,364,047	6,750,000
Legislative, etc.....	21,901,122	21,900,000
Navy.....	22,443,663	22,000,000
River and harbor.....	21,144,316	20,000,000
Total.....	\$76,040,777	\$66,800,000

Deficiency bills are not included, as they are not among the appropriations for specific Government branches. With the total of bills already passed or reported and those estimated, the grand total of this session as again two years would be:

	1892-'93.	Present Congress.
Passed or reported.....	\$375,168,190	\$370,841,759
Estimated.....	6,871,809	6,158,241
Total.....	\$382,040,000	\$376,999,999

Should the Senate make no increase in the total would be almost identical with that of two years ago, but, with the usual Senate increases, the total is likely to reach \$370,000,000.

#### Kill the Mongrel Bill!

Republican Senators have taken the right course in demanding that debate on the Wilson bill shall not be hurried and insisting upon their constitutional right to discuss and contest it item by item. The measure framed by Confederate brigadiers for the defense of Southern interests and the destruction of Northern industries deserves no courtesy or consideration at Republican hands. It is not entitled even to the respect which might have been due to a frank free trade bill designed for revenue only, in accordance with the explicit declarations of the Chicago platform. Such a bill would at least have had the merit of consistency and impartiality. It would not have discriminated between different sections of the same country. Its operations would have been ruinous, and Republicans would have been bound to oppose it by every means in their power; but it would have been a far more manly measure than the sneaking sham which Southern Bourbonism, with the aid of Grover Cleveland, is trying to force upon the people of the United States.

The Wilson bill observes no principle except sectional hatred. It is a mongrel and despicable scheme designed to punish the North for gettingburg and Appomattox, and constructed with a view to obliterate the most flourishing industries of the most enlightened, progressive and industrious commonwealths of the Union. It is an act of war against the North, and Republican Senators in the Finance Committee and on the floor of the Senate should deal with it as such. Every method of opposition and obstruction which patriotic Republicans permit should be used to the utmost. Republican Senators are not fighting for the profits of capital. They are fighting for the people; for the freedmen and the schools of the great North; for the independence of Northern farmers, the manhood of Northern wage earners and the lives of Northern women and children, doomed to degradation and starvation if the bill for the ruin of Northern industries should pass.

The people of the North, the workmen of the great cities, the artisans of the towns, and the voters of the country districts, have repudiated the Wilson bill and commanded their representatives in Congress to reject it. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Iowa have spoken in thunder tones against the bill. New York and Pennsylvania have twice condemned it. Pennsylvania's magnificent Republican plurality of 132,000 last November grew to 187,000 in February. The local elections just held in two-thirds of the counties in New York State would have increased last fall's Republican plurality of 100,000 to 150,000 if the entire State had voted. The warning to Northern Democratic Senators is clear. The command to Republicans is unmistakable. Smash the mongrel obnoxious and maintain equal and just protection for the whole country!—New York Press.

#### The National League Convention.

The call for the annual convention of the National Republican League, to be held in Denver, Col., in June, is patriotic in tone and catholic in scope. It cordially invites all Republicans to join league clubs, and thus take part in sending delegates to the approaching convention who believe in honest elections, the dignity of free labor, the protection of American industries, American workmen and American

homes, the fullest security of all forms of property, the grateful recognition of the imperial services of Union veterans, a sound and stable currency, with the use of both gold and silver as standard money, "a practical and efficient civil service system, the constant assertion of American principles and the maintenance of national honor. The response to this invitation should be prompt and general. The Denver convention which will be the only national Republican gathering of the present year, will foreshadow the issues upon which next fall's Congressional and State campaigns will be conducted, and it should be made widely representative of Republican sentiment.

#### Have Done Nothing.

When Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States for the second time, we were told by his admiring henchmen that the golden age had come. During his first term, one of the houses of Congress remained Republican; but during his second, the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly Democratic, the Executive was Democratic, the Senate was Democratic. Here was the opportunity for Grover Cleveland. He and his party had been hurled into power by one of those popular convulsions which at times sweep over this land, and which apparently presented a greater one which shall sweep them out again. He had a strong and united party behind him, flushed with victory. He had behind that party, as he thought, the people of the United States. He said in his inaugural: "The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government, in its legislative and executive branches, shall be given to a political party pledged in its most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. If failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to account and exacting a accountability."

It is not only in the matter of tariff reform that the people will hold Mr. Cleveland and his party to a swift and exacting a accountability. Even that will-o'-the-wisp issue, upon which they have led a deluded people into the Dismal Swamp of want and destitution, they have evaded. Over a year has elapsed since Grover Cleveland and his party went into power, twenty months have passed since the Democratic party, assembled in convention at Chicago, "denounced protection as a fraud—a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the protection of the few." Yet in all that time what have they done toward giving the people that free trade for which they foolishly clamored? Nothing. After many months they have given them that mongrel mass of contradictions, the Wilson tariff bill, in which a shameful shuffle or an iniquitous bargain lurks in every line. "Free trade for the North, protection for the South"—that is the Wilson bill.

#### Why Trade Is Paralyzed.

This country's business depends upon the workers—the agricultural class and the workman. Paralyze their earnings, and you paralyze trade. The tariff agitation has tended to do this. It has reduced the wages of the workman, and contracted the market for the farmer's produce. It has decreased wages at least 40 per cent., and has taken from the farmer more than a fourth of his income, including, of course, the little profit that keeps him from bankruptcy. When these classes have no money, the country is poor, even though the banks be filled with cash.

The banks are filled. Capital has run to cover. It wants to get out again, but it will not venture unless it has absolute certainty of protection. What is needed is the return of confidence and activity, the opening of mills, and the employment of men who will bring the dollars out and create a demand for the farmer's produce, and thus put the money in circulation. Instead of crowding it in vaults. Protection does all this, because it keeps the country at work. Wilson bill agitation operates the other way, and every interest suffers.—Baltimore American.

#### Confronted by Grave Questions.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is Democratic, but it can see further into the future than the rulers of its party. It is a raid of a solid North. "If Congress is going to play politics," it says, "why can it not commence in time to make the play of some account? Don't proceed on the theory that the States which are punished are going to forget their punishment on election day. Don't solidify the North. Solidification happened in 1891. The questions were grave then. Other questions are grave now."

#### It Has Been Near to Ruin.

The Kansas City Journal says: "The Democrats have had control of the Government one year, and the country has been nearer to ruin than it has been since the Democratic attempt to shoot it to death." And the needless hardships of poverty cause little less suffering than war.

#### Political Notes.

TO SAY that the trust in Congress is incorrect. They simply hire it by the job.

THE Republican elephant is quite frisky these days. He evidently feels his hay.

THE present Congress has made more Republican votes than any other since the war.

THE talk about Stevenson for the Presidency is calculated to reconcile the country to Cleveland.

THE Democratic tariff policy may be tersely defined as a scheme to make a deficit in every household.

ABOUT the most unprofitable use to which a man can put his self this year is that of running for Governor on the Democratic ticket in a Northern State.

THE House goes on making appropriations with courageous indifference to the fact that no arrangements have yet been made for providing the money.

WESTERN farmers have found that the only effect of voting the Populist ticket is to let the Democrats into power to cut down the price of wheat.

ABOUT one experience of this sort is enough for the practical soil tillers.

SENATORS VOORHEES and Vest declare that the tariff bill pending in the Senate does not interfere with any of the reciprocity treatise concluded under the McKinley law, but merely provides that no further treaties of the kind shall be negotiated.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

#### Jacob's Prevailing Prayer.

The lesson for Sunday, April 1, may be found in Gen. 32:1-24:33.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

Jacob again. We left him at Bethel, a score or more of years have passed, and we find him returning toward the old spot. He is an older and a wiser man, but he has somewhat to learn as this lesson discloses. He is to discover that dependence on God is power with God. Yet his face is set in the right direction at the outset. Two incidents in the narrative just preceding our lesson give hint of this. Jacob fleeing, with something of his old craftiness, from Laban, his father-in-law, overtaken, is brought to make covenant with his former master. They build a heap of stones for a witness, "And Laban called the heap Jegar Sadutha," strange, outlandish tongue, "but Jacob called it Galeed" (31:47). That is, he gave it the Hebrew name. He had put the heathen language and life of his father-in-law behind him. It was a virtual declaration of independence. The other incident is at 32:1, 2: "Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him, and when Jacob saw them he said this is God's host; and he called the name of that place 'Mahanaim,' i. e. two hosts—God's host and his own. Jacob's eye is open to God, for his face is set (Gen. 32:13) to go his way and do his will.

#### POINTS IN THE LESSON.

Jacob lays a good foundation for appeal to God. (1) O God of my father Abraham, i. e. the God of the promises. (2) "Which saidst unto me, Return," etc. The covenant-keeping God. The God who calls us out is bound to lead us out. Trust him for his grace. It is what the old sister meant when she said, "I've his word for it, and I'm holding him to it." But Jacob also seems to plead his own unworthiness as a ground for blessing. "I am not worthy of the least of all thy mercies." How does unworthiness constitute a claim upon God? It is not unfitness per se, but felt unfitness. Therefore it is all of grace through faith. God has promised to help us in weakness and undo us through the merits of Jesus Christ, revealed in due time. "All the fitness he requireth is to feel your need of him"—saved by grace.

Notice the little word "for" in verse 10. "For with my staff I passed over," etc. It is plea number 4. First, God's promise to the fathers; second, God's personal call; third, Jacob's own weakness; and now, fourth, God's previous blessing. "Eltherto," he could say, "hath the Lord helped." Therefore, the argument, he will help in the future, he will help to the end. "What is the best thing you know about God?" the writer asked an old saint, 87 years old, sixty-five years on a way. "His promises," was the answer. "He has kept them every one, and will keep them to the end." He will!

#### HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Prayer. What a multitude of good thoughts suggest the subject in connection with this theme! The little folks will be particularly interested in the beautiful story, the older people in the stirring lesson. Pray before the lesson. Pray after it. Step in the midst of the lesson and pray. Henry Noble makes his missionary conferences occasions of power (he says they always bring to him surprises), because of the interspaces of devotional appeal. Come, it is time to call upon God.

Pray, brethren, pray. The day is dying. For time is flying. You turret strikes the dying chime, they stand upon the edge of time. Eternity is drawing near. Eternity is drawing near!

Prayer moves the arm of God, but it must be direct, definite. Up the street here lives a man who has been the subject of prayer for forty years or more. But the prayers were for the most part of a general indefinite sort: people were asking that something, somehow, the head of that family, his household should all in the church, might come into the kingdom. The other day his pastor was strongly moved to make prayer in his case definite and direct. He called to see the wife, an earnest Christian soul. "Have you faith to believe that your husband may be converted at once?" "Will you join with me in a direct, personal effort to bring him, under God's help, to full and open decision?" "Yes." The next day while the wife was praying in the room above, the pastor, by an appointment arranged by this Christian sister, was talking and praying with the husband below. Lo, he was all ready for the decision step. A few days ago he was baptized and at the last communion service a happy family sat down at the table of the Lord. Pray with a purpose, pray definitely, and let prayer and works go together.

And yet Charles Spurgeon was not one of those men who would spend time in prayer which ought to be given to work. Dr. Northrup, there in Chicago when the great conflagration was on, being asked by the student whether they had better hold a prayer meeting, suggested that just at that time it might be better to get buckets and go to work to help putting out the fire. Mr. Spurgeon did not spend needless hours in prayer. Having made his earnest plea, urged the appropriate promise he went calmly about his work expecting the fulfillment, and so a prince with God. He one time said to Dr. Wayland Hoyt: "I never prayed five minutes in my life for one thing." But those five minutes! Jacob at Jabbock. Jabbock means emptying.

"How do you pray?" You and I are glad Dr. Hoyt asked the direct question. Said Spurgeon: "I always find a particular promise, one against this need of mine. Then I simply plead the promise and believe he will be true to it." But the many financial burdens, "Don't they crush you?" "No, the Lord is a good banker. I trust him. He has never failed me. Why should I be anxious?" Amen. Lord, increase my faith!

Next Lesson—"Discord in Jacob's Family."—Gen. 37:1-11.

The pump-man is one who seldom wears in well doing.

## CITIES OF BRAZIL.

The Southern Republic Has Many Flourishing Commercial Centers.

The republic of Brazil has many flourishing cities. The most northerly of these is Para which has doubled its population within a decade and increased its trade in a still greater ratio. The present population is nearly 70,000.

AN INDIAN HUT, PERAMBUCO, NAMBUCO. In 1888 the exportation of rubber from this port reached more than 33,000,000 pounds, of which two-thirds was worth \$1 a pound. Passing St. Luis de Maranhão, a city of 30,000, the voyager southward reaches Pernambuco, called the Venice of America from its beauty and the number of canals that cross it. It is the sugar emporium of Brazil and has a population of 150,000 souls. Three days from Pernambuco is Bahia, a city of 180,000 souls. Its commerce with Europe is extensive and the steamers of all the transatlantic and North American lines enter its harbor. Two days from Bahia lies Rio de Janeiro, which is to Brazil what Paris is to France, and London to Great Britain, the capital and metropolis, the great center of trade, of wealth, of political and social activity, of culture and refinement. Every throbbing political or commercial, that stirs this heart of the republic is felt in the remotest part of the land. A President is pulled down in the capital, and twenty Governors are bowled out in as many States; exchange falls in the banks of Rio, and prices are raised in every hamlet reached by rail, sail, or wire.

And the city is worthy of its influence. With a population placed by a recent municipal census at almost 1,000,000 souls, and a commerce equal to that of all the rest of the country, it is situated on the shore of a bay of unrivaled beauty, reclining against hills of granite crowned with perpetual verdure. Its commerce is



THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, PERAMBUCO.

with every part of the world, and from its wharves is shipped two-thirds of the coffee exported from Brazil. A day's voyage southward from Rio brings one to Santos, a city of 35,000. Its situation is low and unhealthy and yellow fever makes frightful ravages among the people. Back from Santos is the rapidly growing city of S. Paulo. The present population is upward of 100,000. It is the seat of one of the leading law schools of the republic. The chief cities of the temperate portion of the republic are Desterro in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, both of which are growing rapidly.

## A FLOATING ISLAND.

A Queer Story of Cranberry Lake in New Jersey.

A curious floating island is said to exist on Cranberry Lake, at Arden, N. J. The island is about two acres in extent and is overgrown with large spruce and hemlock trees and luxuriant vegetation. It floats from one part of the lake to the other, propelled by the wind or current of the water. At one end of Cranberry Lake is a dam, and the people are often much in fear lest the island break this, on the preservation of which depends their lives and property. "About twelve years ago," said an inhabitant of the district to a stranger who had found an old cable attached to the floating island and asked about it. "The entire population was thrown into a panic by the



THE FLOATING ISLAND.

alarm given from Cranberry Lake that the floating island was slowly moving down toward the dam with the stubbornness of an avalanche.

A posse of men and horses was immediately dispatched to the lake with black and tackle. That old hauser you saw fastened to a tree was used to connect the island with the gearing on the mainland. Then, with the assistance of several teams of strong